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to the present volume, *Le critique est le naturaliste de l'âme*, sufficiently indicates the scope. It is difficult to say anything of Shakespeare which shall sound fresh to English ears, but the comparison here drawn between the tendencies of which Voltaire and Alfieri respectively were the mouthpieces and the more objective outlook of Shakespeare, due at once to his extraordinary personality, the racial qualities he represented, and the spirit of his time, is strongly and clearly drawn. There is a full and valuable discussion of Voltaire's attitude toward Shakespeare, and of the influence of the former upon the development of the French drama, and there is a briefer, but not less interesting account of the art of Alfieri, and of the movements of which it was the outcome and the expression.

E. RITCHIE.

Einführung in die Philosophie. Eine Uebersicht der Grundprobleme der Philosophie und ihrer Lösungsversuche. Von RUDOLF EISLER. Leipzig, Verlag von Siegbert Schnurpfeil, 1900.—pp. 160.

The purpose of this little book, which is satisfactorily carried out, is to acquaint the educated public with the problems of philosophy and the attempts which have been made to solve them, and to point out the direction in which the solutions seem to lie. Four great problems are considered: (1) The epistemological problem, under which head are discussed the problem of the origin (rationalism, empiricism, criticism), and the problem of the object of knowledge (realism, idealism, ideal-realism); (2) the problem of being (dualism, monism); (3) the cosmological problem (pluralism, henism (pantheism), mechanism, and teleology); (4) the problem of worth (ethics). The author's standpoint agrees largely with Wundt's and Paulsen's.

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Grundlagen der Erkenntnisstheorie. Von RUDOLF EISLER. Leipzig, Verlag von Siegbert Schnurpfeil, 1900.—pp. viii, 173.

This is a clear and brief introduction to the theory of knowledge, intended for readers who find it impossible to make a more comprehensive study of the subject. The book discusses the following topics: The nature and method of epistemology; consciousness and being; knowledge; the categories as conditions of knowledge; belief. According to the author epistemology is the science whose function it is to become fully conscious of the nature and import of knowledge and the known objects. It is psychology in so far as it describes the functions of the process of knowledge and seeks to explain the fundamental forms of knowledge genetically. It is criticism in so far as it examines the nature of knowledge with reference to its validity and limits. The conclusion is reached that our knowledge of things is relative. "Absolute knowledge takes place only in self-consciousness, where we immediately apprehend ourselves as what we are,